







# The Tribune.

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AMUSEMENTS.

Adelphi Theatre. "Bad Dickey."

Monroe street, corner Dearborn. "The Seven Sisters."

Wadsworth street, corner Dearborn. "The Two Orphans."

Hooley's Theatre.

Wadsworth street, corner Dearborn. "La Vie Parisienne."

Wood's Museum.

Madison street between Dearborn and State. Afternoon, "Black and White," "The Girl from the South." Evening, "The Seven Sisters."

Holiday Street Tipper-House.

Copper of Haledon and Harrison streets. "Cinderella."

Afternoon and evening.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

ASHLAR LODGE, No. 303, A. F. & A. M.—The members are hereby notified that the funeral of our late beloved President, Abraham Lincoln, will be held at 9 o'clock p. m., from his residence, 64 Thirty-seventh.

F. S. ALLEN, W. M.

TUESDAY, JULY 4, 1876.

Our dispatches from the Indian country say that Gen. Tazek will supply Gen. Custer from the mouth of the Big Horn. It may be necessary to keep our supplies in a big horn, but grant us no more big victories over the aborigines out there in that sort of way! Something too much of this now.

Senator MORSELL, of Maine, has finally made up his mind as to what he will do with the Treasury portfolio which has been awaiting his pleasure for about two weeks. He will take it, and begin operations to-morrow. At the present rate of resignations and removals Secretary MORSELL will find plenty of vacancies to fill among the Treasury subordinates.

The unhappy Greenbackers of Chicago undertook a grand rally of their countrymen thousands last evening, and only succeeded in inflating Farwell Hall to the extent of a hundred and fifty persons. They are convinced that the Northwest is overwhelmingly in favor of rag-money, and are bent upon entering upon the campaign with the venerable inflationist of New York as their standard-bearer.

The Centennial watch-night demonstrations at Philadelphia last evening are described as brilliant and grand beyond all comparison. A procession containing thirty thousand people, bearing torches, devices, and transparencies, paraded the streets up to midnight, and when the stroke of 12 o'clock was heard, the silent of the one-hundredth anniversary of the nation's birth was greeted by a vast multitude with cheers and rejoicing.

The Common Council yesterday adopted a resolution calling upon the Comptroller for a list of the property-owners who were successful in evading the payment of their taxes for 1873 and 1874. When the list has been submitted it will be published with the names of those who paid their taxes promptly the melancholy satisfaction knowing how many there were who successfully resisted payment, and who, taking advantage of a defect in the law, will escape the tax altogether.

It has been determined by the Democratic City Central Committee that the last City Convention shall reassemble and nominate a candidate for Mayor. It seems to be the general opinion among the wiser heads of the party that great risk is incurred in making a party issue on the Mayoralty at this time, and that to do so is to invite almost certain defeat, and thus to damage Democratic prospects at the fall elections. All of which is undeniably true, and the folly of attempting to make Chicago a Democratic city will be more clearly apparent about the time the votes are counted.

The Post-Office Appropriation bill, as agreed upon in Conference Committee, fixes the date on third-class matter at 1 cent for every 2 ounces or fractional part thereof, and 1 cent for each additional 2 ounces. The sum of \$17,800,000 is appropriated for mail transportation, with a provision that the Postmaster-General is directed to readjust compensation to be paid to railroads after July 1, 1876, by reducing the rates 10 per centum per annum from the rates allowed by the Post-Office Appropriation bill of 1873. The President is also authorized to appoint a Commission of three competent persons to examine and report to Congress at its next session such rules as they may deem expedient to enable the Post-Master General to fulfill the necessary service of the Department. The highest salary allowed to Postmasters is \$4,000, excepting that of New York, which is continued as at present. The smaller items are generally compromised by substituting sums about midway between the figures fixed by the two Houses.

Upon the recommendation of the Finance Committee the Common Council last evening passed unanimously an ordinance authorizing the raising of a popular loan based on the tax levy of 1876. The loan is to be represented by revenue warrants of such denomination as shall be desired by parties lending the money, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding 8 per cent and receivable at their face value, with accrued interest, in payment of city taxes of 1876. It will be seen that all the elements and conditions of a popular loan are

provided in the ordinance—perfect security, since the warrants are a lien upon the taxes of 1876; convenient as to denomination, so that capitalists and people of moderate means can invest large or small sums at a good rate of interest; and receivable for the payment of taxes. It may be confidently expected that the plan of the loan will meet with general favor, and that the money necessary to provide for the current expenses of the city, pending the collection of the taxes of 1876, will be speedily forthcoming.

The debate in the Senate yesterday on the resolution to allow Pinckney \$20,000 for expenses in prosecuting his unsuccessful claim to the Louisiana Senatorship, took a wider range than that which embraced the question under consideration, and touched upon the subject of the Mississippi election frauds and outrages. The Committee appointed under Mr. Monroe's resolution to investigate the condition of affairs in Mississippi have just returned, and an outline of their forthcoming report, said to have been obtained from a reliable source, is given in our Washington dispatches. The majority report will, it is understood, show up in a strong light the system of intimidation, terrorism, and murder practiced by the White-Liners upon the colored and white Republicans, and by means of which the State was secured for the Democracy. It will demonstrate in detail the methods which were successful in "redeeming" Mississippi from Republican control, and furnish information of the most interesting and important character, compared with which the question of allowing or rejecting Pinckney's claim sinks into insignificance.

**THE HISTORIC FOURTH.**  
There have been many American Centennial celebrations this last year or two, and there will be many more within the next few years, for the struggle for American independence was not encompassed within a day, nor a month, nor a year; but the peculiar significance of to-day's celebration is the Centennial of a nation's birth. It was one hundred years ago to-day that the thirteen original Colonies signed and ratified on behalf of less than 3,000,000 of people that declaration of independence which constituted a distinct, separate, independent, and indivisible nation, which has grown into thirty-eight States, with 44,000,000 of people, and has become one of the great powers of the world. "The declaration," says Bancroft, "was not only the announcement of the independence of the Spanish-American Republics. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS' Administration succeeded, and the most conspicuous event in it was the adoption of the American system of protecting home manufactures"; the Tariff law of 1828 was enacted on the basis of this sophism. It was the starting-point of the discontent of South Carolina, which threatened secession in Jackson's time, when the tariff of 1832 imposed additional duties on foreign goods. JACKSON had just been re-elected. He denied the right of nullification, assembled the army at Charleston under Gen. Scott, and threatened to hang the leaders. His firmness cut off this incipient rebellion, and the HENRY CLAY tariff compromise poured oil on the troubled waters. It was during JACKSON's Administration also that the Seminole, or Florida Indian war broke out, which lasted 1842 and cost \$40,000,000.

In VAN BUREN's time occurred the financial crisis of 1837, when the mercantile failures in the City of New York alone amounted to \$100,000,000 within a space of two months, and nearly the whole of his term was occupied in devising measures to establish a stable currency and a sound system of finance. Gen. HARRISON, it will be remembered, died just one month after his inauguration, and Mr. TYLER succeeded to the Presidency, and normalized the accident by going over to the Democrats and deserting the Whigs who had elected him—the National-Bank controversy still being the rallying-point. The proposition annex Texas became the leading question in 1844; Mr. VAN BUREN, who had written a letter opposing it, was dropped by the Democratic party, which elected JAMES K. POLK over CLAY, who had made the same mistake as VAN BUREN. The troubles with Mexico began almost immediately, and war was declared on May 11, 1846. Congress voted \$10,000,000 and gave authority to call 50,000 volunteers. It resulted in the annexation of New Mexico and California, and the treaty of peace was signed Feb. 2, 1848, establishing the line of the Rio Grande as the boundary. Meanwhile the slavery question was asserting itself, and in 1852-3 anti-slavery societies were formed throughout the Northern States. Congress tried to ignore it by refusing for a while to consider any petitions, but it would "not down." The "Liberty Party" was formed in 1840, and in 1844 nominated BIRNEY for President, when he received 7,600 votes in 1844 he again and received 62,300 votes. When TAYLOR was nominated by the Whigs in 1848, the terms of the WILMOT PROVISO, prohibiting the introduction of slavery into any new Territory, was rejected by the Convention, and the Free-Soil men withdrew. The story of the Republican party is told in another article. The discovery of gold in California was the chief excitement of TAYLOR's Administration, and the question of admitting California as a State renewed the slavery dissension. But Mr. CLAY was again on hand with a compromise, and the rupture was again postponed. The slavery element elected FRANKLIN PIERCE, notwithstanding the Whig party trimmed to suit it. But, in 1854, the repeal of the Missouri compromise gave the "Anti-Slavery" party strength enough to assume a formidable shape, and in 1855 it achieved its first victory by the election of N. P. BANKS Speaker of the House. BUCHANAN was the last President elected by the slave-holding States. From now the slavery question was the absorbing issue of the nation. How it led up to the election of LINCOLN; the secession of the Southern States; the firing of the first gun at Sumter; the prosecution of the War for the Union; the proclamation of the emancipation; the conquest of the Rebel territory; the surrender and peace; the reconstruction of the States that seceded; the constitutional amendments giving the negroes the right of suffrage and granting a new meaning to the Declaration of Independence—are matters too recent to require even a spurring of the memory. The net result is found in a united States with nearly three times as large a population, celebrating the hundred anniversary of the nation with the grandest exhibit of human accomplishments ever comprehended within the span of a century.

In our remarks upon the selling of the Lake-Front, and obtaining thereto \$800,000 for the exhausted and distressed Treasury of Chicago, we assumed that there was a standing offer from the railroad companies to pay to the city that sum of money for a quit-claim deed of whatever title or claim the city may have to the land within the limits of the three blocks of ground. We do not see how such a deed could convey to the corporation anything but what is named therein, or by inference what rights or confirm any rights to which the company has now, or has ever had, any claim. If the railroad company have any claim, legal or equitable, to these three blocks, it holds it independently

on the charge of treason. In 1806 the second and struggle with Great Britain took its origin in the assertion of the latter's claim to the right of searching American vessels for English deserters and the insolence with which the British naval officers prosecuted it. This continued, and was further aggravated by certain arbitrary restrictions on American commerce, till no alternative but war remained for the United States. President MONROE reluctantly acquiesced, and sent a message to Congress June 1, 1812, that the subject Congress adopted a manifesto immediately, and the act declaring war was signed on the 18th of the same month. This war, further complicated by the hostility of many of the Indian tribes, lasted until the famous European struggle of the same epoch was finished, and peace was declared by the Treaty of Ghent Dec. 24, 1814. It had been exceedingly unpopular, and had cost the country serious losses, leaving a debt of \$80,000,000. The banks generally suspended specie payments, and there was no uniform or stable currency. It was then that the National Bank was chartered and located at Philadelphia, with a capital of \$35,000,000, and authorized to issue circulating notes redeemable in gold and silver; it was the renewal of its charter (expiring by limitation in twenty years) that JACKSON vetoed in 1832. MONROE's administration was an era of peace and good will, supported by both parties, and he was re-elected by all the electoral votes except one. It was during his Administration, however, that the country was divided for the first time on the slavery question, which was destined later to figure so conspicuously in our history. It was the controversy over the formation of the Missouri Constitution. For the first time the North and the South were arrayed against each other, and for the first time the threats came from the South of a dissolution of the Union. The result was the famous compromise, by which slavery was prohibited forever north of 36 degrees 30 minutes. The "MONROE doctrine" was enunciated during the same Administration as a result of the discussion over the recognition of the independence of the Spanish-American Republics. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS' Administration succeeded, and the most conspicuous event in it was the adoption of the American system of protecting home manufactures"; the Tariff law of 1828 was enacted on the basis of this sophism. It was the starting-point of the discontent of South Carolina, which threatened secession in Jackson's time, when the tariff of 1832 imposed additional duties on foreign goods. JACKSON had just been re-elected. He denied the right of nullification, assembled the army at Charleston under Gen. Scott, and threatened to hang the leaders. His firmness cut off this incipient rebellion, and the HENRY CLAY tariff compromise poured oil on the troubled waters. It was during JACKSON's Administration also that the Seminole, or Florida Indian war broke out, which lasted 1842 and cost \$40,000,000.

The offer, as we understand it, was plainly \$800,000 for a quit-claim deed to the land within the bounds of the three blocks north of Monroe street, without any reference, direct or implied, to anything else; and if that be the offer, we repeat what we said yesterday, it ought to be accepted.

of coal and iron which can be exhausted; we have harvested fields capable of furnishing food to many nations; we have boundless vineyards equal to a bountiful supply of drink for all; but our fathers, poor in all these things, were strong even as giants in the culture and practice of the great moral virtues, manly integrity, womanly graces, universal industry, and individual thrift and intelligence.

The first duty of this second century is to boast during the last thirty years; without a single deed in that time that was not an insult to the national honor. Which party will you sustain—that party which has no record of its own except that of shame, and no platform except that of abuse, or that party which can point back to a glorious record, and now makes ample promise of reform by the nomination of two men who have no political taint, and whose personal characters are unspotted? It is a good day to make the choice.

**THE PRESENT DUTY.**  
It is not out of time on this Centennial anniversary of the national birth, while glorifying the wonderful progress made since the memorable declaration was proclaimed in Philadelphia one hundred years ago, to ask ourselves if we have not lost something given to us by the fathers, and whether we should not seek to regain it.

During the intervening century we have passed through four wars: the Revolution, the second war with Great Britain, the Mexican War, and the war of 1861-5. We have got through with great wars. We have exhausted even whatever causes there may have existed for civil strife. We have extinguished sectionalism. We have ceased to be a nation of States and communities; we have become a homogeneous people, having a common interest and a common destiny. The remotest districts are now inseparably bound together by the countless ties of trade and commerce, by social relations, and by a common national interest. It will be impossible to divide the American people by geographical lines or by sectional institutions, so that great danger has been overcome even by the cost of a terrible civil war. We have survived all occasion for foreign wars. There is nothing that is likely to occur in our relations with European Governments that can lead to war. The slave power was completely dominant in the Democratic party, and it had cast its baneful shadow over the Whig party. The now organized made the first stand against further encroachments of that power which was threatening to absorb everything. The fugitive efforts of individuals and little societies were now superseded by a compact, energetic, and determined party, which had adopted for its basis the fundamental doctrines of human freedom, and had pledged itself to carry the original scheme of the Declaration of Independence. For seven years, through the press, on the stump, in the pulpit, upon the floor of Congress, it labored to the second century of the Government was created. The eldest-born is Vermont, admitted March 4, 1791. The last previous admission was that of Nebraska on March 1, 1867, a flourishing State now, containing nearly half a million of inhabitants.

**THE REPUBLICAN PARTY'S FOURTH OF JULY.**  
Upon this Centennial Fourth of July, while bells are ringing, flags flying, and cannon firing, it is a fitting time to consider what the Republican party has done for the country during its part of the hundred years. That party has now nearly attained its first quarter of a century. It was founded twenty-two years ago. Free-Soilers and Anti-Slavery Whigs and Democrats erected the structure upon the ruins of the old Whig party. The slave power was completely dominant in the Democratic party, and it had cast its baneful shadow over the Whig party. The now organized made the first stand against further encroachments of that power which was threatening to absorb everything. The fugitive efforts of individuals and little societies were now superseded by a compact, energetic, and determined party, which had adopted for its basis the fundamental doctrines of human freedom, and had pledged itself to carry the original scheme of the Declaration of Independence. For seven years, through the press, on the stump, in the pulpit, upon the floor of Congress, it labored to the second century of the Government was created. The eldest-born is Vermont, admitted March 4, 1791. The last previous admission was that of Nebraska on March 1, 1867, a flourishing State now, containing nearly half a million of inhabitants.

**SERVIA'S FOURTH OF JULY.**

It is an omen of happy auspice that Servia fires her first shot for freedom to-day, and that the struggle of the Slavic Christians for their civil and religious rights will in future history date from the Fourth of July, upon which day our own country, celebrated its hundredth anniversary of independence. The new State admitted since the Fourth of July is Colorado.

**THE REPUBLICAN PARTY'S FOURTH OF JULY.**

The majority in favor of becoming a State was very large, being over 10,000, in a vote of not quite 20,000. The population of the new State is perhaps 75,000 or 80,000, and is growing steadily but not rapidly. The political contest this fall will be close and exciting. In 1872 the Republicans carried the election for Delegate in Congress by the following vote:

Chafee, Rep. .... 7,595  
Bunt, Dem. .... 6,260

Republican majority..... 1,335

In 1874 the Democrats carried Colorado by a heavy majority, viz.:

For Congress—Patterson, Dem. .... 9,333  
Bromwell, Rep. .... 7,170

Democratic majority..... 2,163

It is this majority the Republicans have to overcome and to which they will hopefully apply themselves.

Colorado makes the thirty-eighth State in the American Union, and the twenty-fifth State admitted since the Fourth of July, while the rest of the country is still in the first century.

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## 6 FINANCE AND TRADE.

## A Busy Day Among the Banks and Money-Lenders.

## New York Exchange Steady—Local Stocks Dull.

## The Produce Markets Quiet, and Little Better Than Nominal.

## FINANCIAL.

The transactions of the day were considerable at all the houses. The cotton market was large, and was preceding a decline, and the market was fair amount of discounts made. Otherwise the day was very quiet. The holiday on the Board of Trade reduced transactions largely, and the closing of the New York Stock Exchange made the financial situation less interesting than ordinary.

Rates of discount were advanced to \$610 per cent on regular customers. Advanced on deposit of \$100,000, loans on short-term terms.

On the street rates are 90-12 percent, and 100-12 percent of paper is light.

New York Exchange was quoted between banks at par to 22¢ per \$1,000 premium.

CONDITION OF THE NATIONAL BANKS.

Through the efforts of Controller John Jay Cooke, it was able to publish the following abstract of reports made to the Comptroller of the Currency, showing the condition of the National Banks in the United States, including National Gold Banks, at the close of business on Friday, the 13th day of May, 1876.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts..... \$ 906,395,949.22

Overdrafts..... 8,484,186.12

United States bonds and bank deposits..... 244,337,320.00

United States bonds on hand..... 26,577,000.00

Other stocks, bonds and mortgages..... 29,203,186.25

Due from other National Banks..... 1,224,000.00

Real estate, furniture, and fixtures..... 44,326,606.00

Current expenses..... 44,182,058.75

Trade debts and credits..... 10,415,414.00

Checks and other cash items..... 9,953,186.37

Bills of exchange on New York..... 5,247,904.00

Estimated (both) \$4,636,768.50; cash cert. 12,700,000.00

Local bills of exchange on New York..... 21,714,768.00

United States certificates of deposit for five per cent, redemption fund with interest..... \$1,765,227.77

Aggregate..... \$11,765,000.75

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in..... \$131,795,195.04

Capital stock unearned..... 262,281,703.00

Surplus..... 16,217,385.00

Reserves..... 612,354,277.50

Due to other National Banks..... 2,556,277.50

Due to other National Banks..... 4,453,403.00

Notes and bills re-discounted..... 2,771,708.00

Notes and bills re-discounted..... 5,000,000.00

Total..... \$20,499,735

RESERVE IN PRICES AND PRODUCTION.

The annual report of the Cincinnati Board of Trade, recently issued, says:

"Within the past three years the shrinkage of prices has been more than the cost of production, and the cost of delivery has increased 25 per cent. This for the whole country, but the suppose that Cincinnati has suffered far due proportion of the increase. The market is doubtless prove that this is so. But even with the price of iron below a reduced cost of production, the market is still in a position to purchase indefinitely unless some very decided measures are adopted by manufacturers. Restrictions on production are the only apparent remedy. They have been tried, but as soon as prices begin to advance under them, every kiln furnace goes into blast."

LOSS IN AMERICAN EXPORTS.

The most unfavorable feature in our export trade is the heavy decline in the shipments of British iron and steel to the United States and to North America. Now that two years and a half have elapsed since the failure of Jay Cooke & Co., it is evident that the market for iron and steel will revive, but this has not yet been the case, the export to that country having fallen to a low point. The prices of iron and steel are low, and money is very cheap; and yet merchants hold slow from active enterprise, a decided want of confidence in the future. The Eastern question will, before long, receive a solution satisfactory to most parties concerned, and then the market will open again. Merchants will be more free to operate. It is obvious nevertheless, that a cautious policy will be pursued, as far as possible, until such time as export and profits are small. London Correspondence.

GENERAL MARKETS.

ALCOHOL.—Wine at \$21.00.

BROM-CORN.—Was dull and easy. The growing crop is said to be in a promising condition in most sections, and the price of oil is increasing, the accouments of which are favorable. The market is anxious to dispose of. Quotations: Hart, 70¢; mead & No. 2, 62¢; No. 3, 50¢; good medium, 54¢; 64¢; common, 44¢; inferior, common, 11¢.

BONE.—Howe's, 5,56¢; total, 5,56¢; 5,56¢; 5,56¢.

DEPARTMENT.—For Chicago, prop. W. L. Graves; schrs G. W. Adams, Letson, and Parsons.

FEATHERS.—Ames, 26¢; Monroe, 30¢; Outer Creek, 25¢; burito bags, 25¢; gannets, single, 34¢; do, double, 23¢.

FOREST.—London, 15¢; Paris, 15¢; London, 15¢; Paris, 15¢.

FRUIT.—London, 15¢; Paris, 15¢; London, 15

## BRET HARTE'S PLAY.

History of the New Play Written by Mr. Harte.

How Mr. Barrett and Mr. Robson Got Him to Write It.

An Insight into the Story of the Drama.

Some of the Principal Characters Described.—The Cast.

It is to be Performed at Greeley's Theatre in Two Weeks.

"Can Bret Harte write a play?" is the question Mr. Stuart Robson once put abruptly to Mr. Dion Boucicault.

The response was ready. "Write a play? Of course why not?"

"Rather ask 'Why not?'" He has the dramatic instinct—his short sketches show that; his works bring with them suggestions of strong dramatic situations, and nobody doubts his ability to create sprightly dialogue. It is not reasonably to suppose that he can do his literary skill, comic imagination, and correct taste in the construction of a play that will live. The only question concerns his acquaintance with stage methods and the limitations of the dramaticist's functions. The final test must be confined with an audience. I believe he can write a play, but no man can tell surely till he has tried."

Mr. Robson was not waiting for encouragement. He is in common with most intelligent actors, had long before determined that Bret Harte was

THE ONE LIVING HOPE OF THE AMERICAN STAGE.

He had resolved, moreover, to have a play from Bret Harte at any price.

It is one thing to resolve and another thing to realize. Mr. Harte listened readily to the suggestion and fell in with it. He accepted a large sum of money, and then he had to wait. Then he thought about it; Mr. Robson waited. Mr. Harte continued to think, and Mr. Robson continued to wait. Not unnaturally, Mr. Harte forsook first, with the mildness and shyness of demeanor for which he is famous, said he would begin at once, and straightforward began to think about it again. There seemed to be no hope of getting him a step further towards the consummation of the work. One day, Lawrence Barrett, who had become interested in the matter, was talking it over with J. R. Osgood, the publisher. Mr. Osgood listened while the terms of the contract were being recited. Then he said simply, "Of course, Bret Harte has paid him."

"You are right," replied Barrett, "he has paid \$2,000 to bind the bargain."

"Good Heaven!" ejaculated the publisher, who had enjoyed ample experience of Mr. Harte's protracted haggling habits. "If that is the case, the play will never be written."

BRET HARTE IN FAIR.

But the play was written. Barrett and Robson begged Mr. Harte to the sea-side, and told him, with the rough frankness of intimate friendship, that he had fallen into their trap and should never be permitted to leave it until the play was finished. He succumbed.

The first act was written in a few days, and submitted to the critics for criticism. The play it pieces.

The prisoner became despondent. He could never write a play; he was sure of it; Barrett was pertinacious. He always in. He was more than willing to be a tool in the hands of his enemies.

He was Shakespeare; he was Molier. Thalia and Melicope were smiling upon him; Sophocles, Euripides, and Aschylus were his guides. The sun and the moon, the gentle mixture of sunshine and showers, the buds of Mr. Harte's genius developed rapidly. He was like a man inspired. The old favorite characters are gone. Harte has created a new class of characters, chief of which is Hop Ling, a Chinese laundryman. Harte's japa struck by the manly and chivalrous bearing of John, resolves to have him for a son-in-law. And John, the son of old Morton, himself is extremely reticent and taken aback.

THE PLAY IN COURT.

It is this play which is to be brought out at Hooley's Theatre, for the first time on Saturday evening, by the American Stage Company. It is entitled "Two Men in Suits." The conditions under which it was written were not entirely favorable, and yet it contains the hopes of many excellent and judicious actors who have seen it, and who are anxious to have it produced. No man can tell whether, it will succeed or not. It reads wonderfully well. The interest of the story is unquestionable; one is impatient to get into the play; who becomes the hero?

Not less unequivocal is the dramatic character of the whole composition, so far as any one can judge from a reading of it. It would be difficult to predict anything on its score. The hero, however, in their weakness when they stand in the presence of an unacted drama possessing good literary qualities. Only the critic can tell whether a play deserves the stamp of pecuniary success. The critics themselves cannot determine from the reading whether they shall be called upon to praise or condemn the first representation of the play. Two men in suits of Sandy Bar will be ascertained in a Chicago audience two weeks from to-night. Meanwhile, a glance at the story and the chief characters may not be uninteresting.

THE INDIAN WAR.

Whereabouts of the Various Commands in the Indian Country.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ST. PAUL, MINN., July 3.—Advices from Terry's

Circular, dated June 25, state that

the Indians, who have been in the country for nearly two years, have not yet been successful in their efforts to subdue the Indians.

"Circular for Married, containing

Circular for Single, and Experience ad-

Martial, and other information.

Circular for Single, and Experience ad-

Martial, and other information.

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